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The Negroes and Liberta.

As Senator BRUCE says, the negroes of the South are doing too well where they are to make the hazardous experiment of emigrating to Liberia under the seductions of the bonstful eloquence of an agent of a Liberian colonization scheme. In many respects they are the most for-

funate laboring population in the world. They passed suddenly from slavery to freedom and citizenship, the transition involving a complete social and political revoluon, and yet the change took place praceably. Their former owners suffered a tremendous loss of property by their emandpation, but the negroes were not made victims of the vain regrets of their masters The relations between capital and labor were radically revolutionized, yet no violent collision occurred. The slave was transformed into a free wage carner and be became a sharer of the crop he raised, or a tenant of his old masportunity to profit by his own industry and frugality. If he suffered from lack of capital, his landlord also was often, if not esually, in the same situation himself. Both were obliged to trust to the chance of the crops to carry them through, lift their Hens, and pay their debts for supplies. The Tenant was better off than the landlord in having a lighter lond of obligations and fewer wants. He risked nothing except his labor, for he began with nothing except his

Thus the former slaves had opportunities for acquiring independence enjoyed by no other laboring population. They were almost wholly agriculturists, and land for their tilling was ready at their hands. They had a substantial monopoly of the labor and they were peculiarly adapted to it. Their capacities and their deficiencies were understood fully by the Southern people, by whom they were treated with an indulgence which they would not have received elsewhere; for the experience of slavery had enindered in the whites the habit of exercising guardianship over them, and of feeling a sense of responsibility for their weltare. Hence, with all the talk about outrages on the negroes, and though some of it may be justified in certain sporadic cases, the trust and affection of the emancipated slaves went out to their old masters as to no other people. They still honor a Southern gentleman as the highest type of manhood, and give to him an amount of respect and condence which they yield to no one beside.

Under such treatment and with opporfunities so extraordinary, the advancement of the Southern negroes since emancipation has been without a parallel in the history of a people so lately enslaved. Almost without exception, there is not a capable, industrious, and thrifty negro in the South who is no prospering. As Senator Bauce shows by statistics, the race has passed from complete illiteracy to an education which the free schools are making universal among the new generation, and from absolute pov erty to great aggregate possessions. So far therefore, from the South's deserving the criticism that it has unjustly treated the negroes since emancipation, it is entitled to great praise and glory for the justice liberality, wisdom, and consideration with which it has dealt with them. The tremendous social revolution has proceeded siy with a war ment of the prosperity of the region, and if in the general progress either race has gained the more, it has been the African.

It is not surprising, then, that the negroe of the South do not hanker after Liberia though it is in the land of their origin and is a republic of their own race.

Vermont's Battle Monument.

On the 16th of August, 1777, Col. JOHN Brank defeated the troops of BAUM and BREYMAN at Bennington, and thereby wor for himself enduring fame among the heroes of the Revolution. Last year New Hampshire set up at Concord a bronze statue of this gallant son of hers, and next Wednes day Vermont will dedicate upon the site of the battle a shaft rising to a height of more than 800 feet, and set upon a hill which makes it tower still more conspicuously above the adjacent valley. This monumen has been built by the joint contributions of Congress, a patriotic association, and the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

Like Bunker Hill, Bennington has acquired a celebrity quite disproportioned to the forces engaged in the buttle. Its real significance was less in the results visible on the field than in the blow it dealt at a critical juncture against a dangerous milltary movement. The British campaign of 1777 was based on taking possession of the line of Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the Hudson Valley, so as to cut in two the confederated colonies and separate New England from the rest. Gen. BURGOYNE, with an army assembled Canada for this purpose, moved southward through Lake Champlain, and early in July captured Crown Foint and Ticonderoga, with great quantities of artillery and military stores. Then he drove Sr. CLAIR into Vermont and routed him at Hubbardton, while the supplies of the unfor tunate American commander sent by boat to Skenesborough were also overhauled and destroyed. Gen. Howg, at New York, had anwhile embarked his army and sailed to Philadelphia, whither Washington has tened to oppose him. Gen. SCHUYLER, in command in northern New York, had little but militia and the garrisons of the evacnated forts with which to confront Bur-COTNE, and, obstructing the enemy's march by destroying bridges and felling trees, he retreated slowly toward Saratoga.

Near that point Bungoyne, learning that provisions were collected at Bennington, and needing supplies for his troops, sent out au expeditionary party under Col. BAUM. STARK, with his militia, fell upon this celumn and completely routed it, taking its two cannon; while BREYMAN, matchine with a cooperating body, was attacked by Col. WARNER, aided afterward by the victorious troops of STARK, and was driven back with the loss of two more guns. About seven hundred prisoners were captured, and altogether the British loss amounted ; rotably to a thousand men. It was a well-won triumph, and when the day was done MOLLY

that time had been uniformly driven back and defeated by Burgoyne, with enormou losses in artillery and supplies. At last it eemed possible to check his bold march and destroy his army. Crippled by the loss of a thousand men, and deprived of the provisions he had hoped for, BURGOYNE's condition be came serious; and, in fact, two months later he was forced, a ter severe fighting at Bemis Heights, to surrender his whole army. In the rejoicing over this greater victory the part played by Bennington in making such a triumph possible was not forgotten. Congress passed a vote of thanks to STARK, and it also made him a Brigadier General. Later in life it gave him a pension and he continued to receive it until his death in his ninety-fourth year.

Altogether this battle, which so happily turned the tide in the memorable campaign of 1777, is well worthy of the lofty obelisk which has been placed upon the field. There is also another historic event to add to the impressiveness of Wednesday's celebration. Vermout in 1791 was admitted into the Union, so that she can unite a contennial commemoration with the honors paid to STARK'S victory.

Mr. Cleveland and Judge McAllister. The last pamphlet number of the United States Reports, published on the 15th inst., contains the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of WARD MCALLISTER, Jr., who was appointed by President ARTHUR to be District Judge for the District of Alaska on July 5, 1884, and who was suspended from office a year later by President CLEVELAND.

In thus suspending Judge McALLISTER. President CLEVELAND assumed to actunder the authority of section 1,76s of the Revised Statutes, which provides that during any recess of the Senate. "the President is authorized in his discretion to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Judges of the courts of the United States, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person subject to be removed in his discretion by the designation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime." The majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court held that the suspension of Judge MCALLISTER was legal, inasmuch as the exception of "Judges of the courts of the United States" in the foregoing section does not apply to Judget in the Territories appointed for a term of years, but only to Federal Judges who hold office during good behavior in circuits and districts in the various States of the Union. Three members of the court, Justices FIELD, GRAY, and BROWN, diesent from this

onclusion, and Judge FIELD writes a very

able dissenting opinion. He points out that it is not pretended, and never has been, that Judges of courts created under the Consti tution, as distinguished from Judges of Territorial courts, could be suspended or removed by the President. Hence he argues that the exception could only have been intended to apply to Territorial Judges and "to meet the position which had been advanced in some quarters that Judges of the courts of the United States in the Territories were subject to be removed or suspended by the President equally with other officers." But the dissenting Judges justified their position upon stronger and broader ground than this. "The idea essentially appertaining to and involved in the jud cial office," says Mr. Justice Frence, "la that its exercise must be free from restraint, without apprehension of removal or suspension or other punishment for the honest and fearless discharge of its functions within the sphere of the jurisdiction assigned to it. No one, in my judgment, under our system of law, can be appointed a Judge of a court of record having jurisdiction of civil and criminal cases, to hold the office at the pleasure and will of another." And again, speaking of the importance of an independent tenure of office by Judges of courts of record in this coun-

try during the prescribed period of their terms, Judge FIELD says: "Whenever this principle has been disregarded it has aroused deep and general indignation. Among the repeated injuries and usurpations of the King of Great Britain which our fathers declared just ground for separation from the mother country, was 'that he had made Judges dependent upon his will alone for the tenurs of their office and the amount and payment of their salaries.' This was one of the wrongs which our fathers submitted to a candid world as justifying the people of the United States in withdrawing from the English nation and establishing for themselves a new form of government"

We have carefully read the prevailing and dissenting opinions in this important case of McALLISTER against the United States; and we think an unprejudiced comparison between them will lead most intelligent and fair-minded readers to the conclusion that the dissenting opinion is legally, morally, and politically the stronger. It shows that a President elected as a Democrat has inflicted the severest blow ever struck at the independence of the Federal Judiciary.

The manner in which the court was divided Illustrates once more how little the Demo crate appointed by President CLEVELAND can be relied upon to adhere to Democratic views of constitutional law. The Chief Jus tice and Mr. Justice LAMAR were on the wrong side, as usual. Judge FIELD, however, once more showed himself the ablest as well as the noblest Roman of them all.

New Things Seen in the Moon. Astronomical photography has accom plished many wonderful results, but nothing perhaps more surprising than its discoveries upon the moon. The moon is so near by and has been so curefully studied with the most powerful telescopes for hundreds of years, that the astronomers had come to think that they knew pretty much all about it or at least about that face of the moor which is turned toward the earth. But it turns out that photography possesses th power to reveal things upon the moon which cannot be seen by the eye, even with the aid of the best of telescopes. A care'ul study of the negatives of the moon made with the sid of the great Lick te'es ope has revealed the existence of many unknown objects there including great crater mountains and rifts or chasms in the surface of the moon, as well as some of those mysterious object that go under the descriptive name of bright streaks or rays.

Near the great crater which we call Co pernicus, another crater of nearly equa dimensions is shown upon the negatives although it is absent from the most elaborate maps of the mo n and cannot be seen even with the Lick telescope, except when th magic eye of the comers, instead of the he man retine, is applied to look for it. When It is considered that this mysterious crater represents the remains of a mountain ring more than fifty miles in diameter, it appears exceeding strange that it should escape de-tection by the telescope when directed to the out by the experience of Edinburgh moon, and yet be visible upon a photograph of the moon. The reason appears

to be that the walls of this newly STARK was not a widow.

The victory thus gained completely revived the spirits of the patriots, who up to

surface. It is consequently but the remnant of a great crater ring. Even in that condin, however, it would be visible to the eye. but for the fact that its huge neighbor, Copernicus, whose walls are still standing to a great height, is surrounded by enormous masses of luminous material, which looks like lava that must have overflowed the surrounding country ages ago, and reflects back the light of the sun to our eyes with overpowering brilliancy. The glare of this broad reflecting surface, covering hundreds of square miles, is so great as to conceal the comparatively low relief of the roken crater ring.

In fact, it is not improbable that Copernicus is responsible for the disappearance of the other great crater, which doubtless was the predecessor of Coperateus, and once towered up to an equal height above the surrounding plains. After it had censed to be an active volcano, and Copernicus had burst forth, the latter probably overwhelmed it with torrents of lave, which, filling up the space within its broken walls nearly to the level of their tops, submerged it, so to speak beneath the new surface thus formed, so that only the summit of its broken walls remains to be caught by the acute vision of

the photographic plate. In other parts of the moon similar events appear to have taken place, and there are a number of large craters, enormously greater than any volcanic craters upon the earth. which seem to have been buried by the out burst of lava from subsequently formed volcano s in their neighborhood, so that only portions of their mountain walls now re-

mein visible. Another discovery, also arising from inspection of the negatives made with the Lick telescope, relates to the wonderful eyetem of bright rays surrounding the most perfect crater in the moon, Tycho. This extinct volcano is some fifty-four miles in diameter, and is surrounded on the outer side of its lofty walls by a comparatively level region, some twenty-five miles broad, of a much darker hue than that of the crater itself or of the surrounding country beyond. The hundreds of great streaks which radiate from Tycho like the spokes of a wheel, varying in width from ten to twenty or thirty miles, and in length from a few miles to nearly 2,000 miles, have always appeared, when viewed with a telescope alone, to take their rise from the outer edge of the dark rim surrounding the crater, but the LICE negatives sho that some of the streaks at least pass through this dark rim and extend clear up to the very walls of the crater. The suggestion that these mysterious streaks and their origin in the volcanic energy of Tycho when it was still an active crater, is strengthened by this evidence that the streaks actually reach to the crater itself.

These discoveries are likely to give renewed interest to the study of the moon surface, and while it is perhaps too much to expect that a great deal of light will be thrown by astronomical photography upon the question whether evidences of the present or former existence of life upon the moon can be detected from the earth, vet there can be no question that a new method of attacking the many problems that still remain to be solved concerning the character and condition of our satellite has been placed within the feach of astronomers.

Where Should Colleges be Located? A good many college Presidents and professors have lately discussed the question. whether a large city or country town is best adapted for the site of a university. Bo far as historical precedents go, there is much to be said on both sides, but it will be found that, as usually happens in such controversies the field of inquiry will be parrowed and a conclusion furthered by a

In the middle ages the most distinguished universities were those of Paris, Bologna, Prague, Salamanes, and Oxford. Of these the first three were situated in large cities; the other two in towns which, while nominally cities, being Bishops' sees, contained a relatively small population. In Germany during the latter part of eighteenth and the early part of the nineteeuth century, the small-town university acquired the greater prestige, as was notably exemplified in the cases of Halle, Heidelberg, Göttingen, Jena, and Tübingen. Since 1848, and more conspicuously since 1870, a reverse tendency has been observed. At present the leading universities, whether we look to academical eminence or the number of students, are those of Ber lin, Munich, and Leipsic, to which we should perhaps add Breslau. So, too, in Scotland the universities located in the comparative ly small cities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's rank decidedly behind those of Edinburgh and Glasgow. England has had a contrary experience. Neither the London University nor Trinity College, Dublin, can pretend to vie with the two great universities which for centuries have dignified the insignificant towns of Oxford and Cambridge.

In our own country we have followed the example of England rather than of Scotland for several reasons, chief of which is the ascendancy acquired by age. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton would generally be acknowledged to be the foremost American universities, and neither of them is situated in a large city, though New Haven cau no longer be spoken of as a small town. Of universities located in the midst of great urban populations we have no lack. There are two Philadelphia, there is Johns Hopkins Universitylin Baltimore, and Columbia College in New York. We would not dis parage their usefulness or dispute their claims to respect when we say that none of these four ranks in popular esteem with the three first named. Yet the subordination of the metropolitan universities needs to be qualified in some particulars. law school connected with Columbia College has long been placed in the first class and the same thing may be said of the medical school attached to the University of Pennsylvania. Again, as regards the vig prosecution of scientific research, the Johns Hopkins University has shown itself quite able to cope with far older institutions. These qualifications of the superiority with which our suburban or rural universi ties are usually credited, point us to a helpful defini ion of terms. We should distin guish between a college proper and a veritable university. It may be that a small town is better suited than a large city for the work of the academical department of Harvard, for example, the work requisite for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, work, by the way, never done in German universities, but supposed to have been accomplished be forehand at the gymna-ia. As a rule students in the academical department of American institutions are considerably younger than those in the professional chools, and there is a theory that they can not safely be exposed to the temptations of and Glasgow. Nor do we ourselve consider a young man much more ironclad

against such dangers at the age of 22 than

at the age of 18. But it may be that a small

town is more likely to generate an aca-demical atmosphere, to invite to studious

musing, and to evolve the still air of delightful studies of which the poets sing. Nor are we disposed to deny that the study of divinity, as well as of the literes humaniores and the higher mathematics, may be carried on more sympathetically and effectively in a country or suburban town than amid the distractions and tumult of

The case is quite different with those professional schools which aim to fit a student for immediate participation in the more active walks of life. There is no room for doubt that a medical school should be placed in a large city, where dally access to hospitals can be obtained. This has been so clear to the authorities at Harvard that their medical school has long been located not in Cambridge but in Boston. What is true of medical schools is also in a consider able measure true of law schools. What a hospital is to the medical student, a court room is or cught to be to the budding lawyer. As regards research, also, whether scientific, philosophical, or historical, it is obvious that a great city offers in its libraries, museums, and laboratories facilities and appliances not easily procurable in a small university town.

A Sultable Nomination. We are to have another Attorney-General on the bench of the Supreme Court in this State. HAMILTON WARD of Belmont, who was Attorney-General in 1880 and 1881, is now a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, having been appointed by the Governor to succeed Judge THOMAS CORLETT of Buffalo, deceased LESLIE W. RUSSELL of Canton, who suc ceeded Mr. Wann as Attorney-General, has just been nominated by the Republicans for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District to succeed Judge CHARLES O. TAPPAN of Potsdam, whose term of office

expires with the end of the present year. Both Judge WABD and Mr. Russell live in strong Republican districts. We understand that Judge WARD was selected for appointment by the Governor for the reason that it was practically certain that he would in any event be nominated to succeed Judge CORLETT, whose term would have expired this year by the age limit, if he had not dled. As to Mr. Russett, his nomination by the Republicans in the Fourth Judicial District--which consists of the counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgom ery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectadyis equivalent to an election.

The choice made by the Convention is eminently suitable. There had been a long struggle between the friends of Judge Tap PAN, who is now on the bench, and Mr. JOHN P. BADGER of Malone, each of whom had received seven votes on 116 ballots. The opposition to Judge Tappan's renomination was due to the fact that he is too old to serve the full term of fourteen years. After this protracted contest the Convention united upon Mr. RUSSELL, himself a dele gate, and he was unanimously nominated.

LESLIE W. RUSSELL is very well known in this city, where, indeed, he has practised law principally since he left the Attorney-General's office. He is a lawyer of ability. honorable, clear-headed, courteous in man ner, and not lacking in industry; and we regard the nomination of such a man and his willingness to make what must be a considerable pecuniary sacrifice to go upon the bench as fresh evidence in favor of our elective judiclary system.

Tom Reed in Foreign Parts. A person who with impressive frankness

describes himself as a man of letters, and who in that guise has been calling upon the Hon. Tom REED of Maine, sets forth in the World an account of his visit. Being a literary man, and by no means a hum ble reporter, his narrative betrays the light, graceful, and accomplished touch that appertains to one of his quality. It is in the nature of an interview, but a lo'ty, sublimated interview, elegantly capricious and sketchy in tone, and serving to illuse writer's crudition and methetic in relief against the coarser fibre of Mr REED's rugged style. Mr. REED naturally appears at a disadvantage, and indeed cuts an indifferent figure in describing his European tour when he avows that he visited "the Dodges' palace and the dungeons under it," as if it were the ancestral hall of our fellow citizen, WILLIAM E. Donge, Jr.: and when he says he drank "Spumenti d'Asti," whatever that may be. Mr. REED's references to contemporary and remote letters are also infelicitous particularly when he dwells upon THEOPHILE GAUTIER'S "La Mort Amarquee" and "Adrienne Lecouvereur." We are also not quite sure of his meaning when he ears he was much impressed by the "honest simple-hearted women of the bourgeoise in the provinces" because we know that Mr. REED has on excellent command of the French language; and we follow him with difficulty when he alloges that every lady he met "had been awarded the rosière." These are somewhat remarkable as the observations of an American statesman relaxing his intellect among the literary and other monuments of an older civilization. If it be true that he is about to publish a book of travel, It should protoundly concern all his friends. For the moment our advice to the Hon THOMAS BRACKETT REED would be: "Avoid the literary gent."

The managers of the Southern Inter-State Exposition are especially desirous of drawing the business men of New York to Ruleigh when the Exposit on is opened there in October. They are anxious that New Yorkers should get a thorough knowledge of the agricultural and manufacturing progress of the Southern States, and behold the oillences

We have no doubt that many of our enterpri-ing business men will accept the invitation which they have received to visit the Raleigh Exposition, and we are sure that the Exposition will be well worth visiting. The commerce of New York with the Southern States which is constantly swelling in volume, is advantageous both to New York and to these States.

We find the news in every is no . f all the organs of the Fermers' Alliance that "Wall street" is constantly distursing millions of dollars for the purpose of us setting the Alliance, amashing its patform, corrupting its leaders, bamboorling its honest members, and defeating its candidates. We are told that Wall street is bent upon de troying the Sub-Treasury pawn shop by hook or crook, and is throwing around its millions right and left for that purpose. Major BARKSDALK has just announced that the sum of \$4,000,000 has been raised in Wall street for service in the anti Alliance campaign, and that Wall street stand ready to raise as much more as may be needed

We have not yet learned in this part of the ountry whether it is the bulls or the bears of Wall street who furnish all the millions of coney, but probably the bulls subscribe when the market is down and the bears when it i up. We have not yet learned waether the Stock Exchange has a regular anti-Alliance are assessed, or whether it has adopted the voluntary contribution plan, familiarly known as passing the has; but we should support there must be a regular fixed assessment, for

It is not easy to raise funds in Wall street by appealing to the emotions of the speculators, most of whom hold their millions with a fight erip, as the members of the Farmers' Alliance can find out when they visit New York.

We have heard of Jim, the Jay Hawk of the Fierras, rescuing the fair Pride of the Ploneers as the upprincipled Desperade of Bloody Gulch was about to slope with her to his fastness; and of the Red Headed Ripper of the Rockies wiping out whole tribes of the treacherous Indian with an old faussie-loader, and alone; but what room has the imagination for a conception of the statement that the "WARD MCALLISTER of the Pacific oast" is him-elf about to lay low the Republican party! The Chicago Herald reports heavy wine merchant of San Francisco to this effect:

"We have a lawyer out in Ran Prancisco known as Gen. Barnys, who is the 'Wano McAllisten of the Pacific coast.' He is the man, it will be remem! ered, who, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee to receive resident Harnisos on the latter's recent visit there refused to place California wines on the banquet table is was only after a strong protest of a committee of California wine merchants that any native wines were blaced on the list. It was Barnes's idea to munife has snothery by having only French and other wines served to the President. Now, do you know that that intie incident is likely to defeat the Republican party in California in the coming campaign ?

Bince then this far Western copy of the original McALLISTER has been made a member of the Republican State Central Commit tee, and the California wine merchants, who are mainly Republicans, are ready to ala er either Gen. BARNES or their party. At the last election, it will be remembered, the star of Republicanism, spatead of appearing from Maine to California hung over Maine and Callfornia only. Unless the Western stronghold is to be seen upset into the hands of the Democracy, either BARNES must retire from his committee, or invite the San Francisco popuace to see him get publicly gloriously uprearious on California champagne. And if he oes that, what will become of his title to being WARD MCALLISTER of the Pacific coast"

Our Vermont contemporary, the Rulland Herald, is guilty of a gross violation of the rules of propriety as well as of the truth itself when it refers to the members of the Chautauqua Dress Reform Society as the scraggy old females of Chautauona." language is consurable, shameful, shocking dress reformers at Chautauqua are neither old nor scraggy. Nearly all of them are either youthful or middle aged, and the most prominent of the leaders are in the bloom and artistic knowledge. Their desire to simbersome and less expensive is not necessarily lisereditable to their sense or judgment Even if some of them are old, they should not on that account, be spoken of in a disrespect ful way. Shame upon the Rutland Herald!

Mr. WILLARD GLAZIER IS now suppose to be on his way to the source of the Mississippl to verify his pretensions to be the only original discoverer of that interesting fountain. The Berne Geographical Congress has chosen this inopportune moment to sit down on GLAZIER, who, it declares in effect, claims a proprietary interest in discoveries that were made before his time. There is reason to believe, however, that GLAZIER will not be at al depressed by this adverse decision of an international tribunal. He belongs to that happy order of beings who had rather be publicly criticised and condemned than not to be noticed at all.

The St. Paul Pioncer-Press has given u: the search for a new name for the combined and united city or cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. and retires from its labor with the suggestion that the consolidated municipality shall be known as the Twin Cities. The people of both places have been striving for couple, but every suggestion in that line was saccred at or laughed at by a majority of the whole population. We trust that the denieses of Twin Cities will now refrain from abusing each other, and that the Siameso Twins will hereafter dwell together in peace.

The gang of Williamsburgh hoodiums or whisker pullers." who declared war upon the Hebrew race, have got a warning that is protty sure to put a stop to their pranks. Two of them, after doing a little business of the whisker-pulling kind, were sent to prison, and pay a fine of \$25. They deserved their punishment, and the news of it will be very apt to have a deterrent influence on others of their kind. Nothing in the nature of Jew batting can be telerated in this country, and all boodlums must be made aware of this fact.

THE GERMAN BARBER.

He Explains in Detail the Qualities that Mote a Man Shave Well. "Almost any one can be a barber, can't he?"

Mein golly!" said the German parber, "you must dink because anybody can be a reborter dot effery peszness is der same vay, airetty Goot barbers is like ben's teeth by a gale of vind, hard to find like der dickens." What makes a good barber, any way?"

" Vell," the barber replied, " der first ding is to git a shop mit goot acoust e broperties an dot a choke viil sound funny in all barts of der blace der same time. Der negst ding is that a goot barber must got a ablendid memory to safe up all der best dings vot he hears. He must haf, right avay quick, a judgment fine like der dickens to find owd der minute vot a choke begins to decompose, like Long Island City. After dot, a firsd-giass barber must know mit vot enstomer he can make himselinf funnr. Dot's der deeference bedween me un der monkey barber by der noget chair, airetty. "I can make humbugs der while dime, und if a man vonts a shafe in a pi : hurry I can keeb him quiet till he gits a hair cut und sham-

100. But dot grazy loonadicks, which is my assistant by der negst chair, he vill more likely git a plack ore sooner as he vill sell a cake of BOBD. What has he done now?" "Done now? Vot has he done since der whole of der time he vos born, stretty? We had a fine customer-a fideen-cent customer mit pay rum - which we dink is Mr. Pradley, der

enys: He says to dot man. der day behind "If I vos Pradle", he sars. 'I vould eatch der morals of der annuner visitors und abr akle 'em mit chi rate . f lime to keeb 'em aveet.' Dot's vot he says, der grazt glova."

boss by Asbury Park. Ve cont to find awd if it

is him. so vot you dink der menker barber

"What d'd ... Brad or ay?"
"Id o't know if it is Printey, I tell you. simila rebiled dot'd r drubb e aboud es teht; # besties morals vos do nopoldy has to come morals occepting himsellut."

Der reason edink der men in Fradler is dot v n he dekes a bath here, by der v nter time, he puts na bathing suit made of Amerionn tin und stuffs mit tetton der terhore of der room

The Bondots Papedition. PT. JOHNS, N. P., Aug. 15, -The Pow-toin Col-

lege scientific ex edition errived at Rig ulette on Jun 24. At hard were well, and good success had attended the work up to this po nt On the 27th the Grand Pails exploring party were landed at the mouth of the Grand River, and expensed to make the trip and re-turn in four weeka. The expedition pro code to Hopedale, 160 miles further up the coa-t.

Lines by Whittler on Lowel'. BOSTON, Aug. 15.-The venerable Poet Whittier writes the following lines in memoriam of his old friend, James Russell Lowell:

From parest waits of English undefiled.

Jone desper drank than he, the New World's child,

Jone desper drank than he, the New World's child,

Jone wit has language of their farm fields spoke

The wit and widden of New England forly,

thanking a monarrow wrong; the world-wild language

rowwhat thereby might will have nable and

The waits of slavary deep are yet the hall

and mine of heisis overstrow them all.

THE DREET POLITICS OF BROOKLYK. The Philosopher of the Heights as Reck

ists are not dealing. Richard Croker, Roswel

P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Jr., Hugh Me

not favor Grover Cleveland's renomination

year of his term to impair Democratic

Nominations by leadership instead

ancress at the polls, the negation o

himself to achieve the Presidency, involves

every quarter that the whole matter rests in

Gor. Hill's hands, and that these are the ob-

jects which he desires to make certain be-

The Governor might well covet less responsi-

bility or disclaim its possession, even while

possessing it. There seems to be no intention.

cwever, to credit him with less than abec

inte rest oneibility in the matter or to respect

any a sumption of less that may be af-

feeted by him. His complete and undis-

puted primacy was never more ungrudgingly

acknowledged. An embarrassing measure o

autocracy is allowed to him. Though hereto-

fore impatient of opposition within the party, there is reason to believe that the Governor.

in these days, wishes that not quite to

much greatness of not quite so much rev-

time-honored phrases as "leaving the re-

suit to the untrammelled action and the mani-

fest wisdom of the delegates to the Conven-

tion, when assembled "would never have a wel-

come sound to his Excellency's ears, no matter

how hollow such words may have seemed in

the part or with what sardonic amile. an i

cynical winks their utterance or their publica-

tion may have been accompanied. There are

country editors who believe In such phrases

still, and who seriously employ them, about the

time delegates are being machined out or

county printing is being awarded by fly gob-

bling clodhoppers in bucolle Boards of Super-

visors; but in Albany, Elmira, New York, Troy.

and Brooklyn such expressions have come to

be so backneyed or so hypocritical as to fall by

Where, how, and why such a monopoly o

power and of responsibility pinches can readily

se seen. The dispensation with free agenty

in Democracy, having reached its ultimate.

beginning to work its consequences. The lo-

cal bosses. Who have conceded everything to

Mr. Hill and conferred everything upon him.

now want something "on account." Not merely the past but the future is also rated up

in this "account." If these men would only

agree, not as they do, on what they want but

as they do not, on the man for whom they

want it, the Governor's salling would be as

in summer seas. But while they

plain as the course of Edward Stokes's yacht

want the Governorable, they want it for

different men. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shee-han want it for Mr. Flower, who also

has the support of Smith M. Weed and the friendship, though not at present the

promise, of Richard Croker. Mr. Bugh Me-

Laughlin wants the Governorship for Alfred

C. Chapin, and he wants it plain and he w nte

it straight. On this request, there is reason to

believe, Mr. McLauchiln is willing to give the

Governor a receipt in full for the past and a

power of attorney for the Kings county organi-

he does not get the goods, the receipt and tho

power of attorney will quite itkely be withheld

and there's the rub. We can imagine that the

Governor might be more than pleased with the

reported boast of Messra, Murphy and Shee-

han that "We've got the thing fixed for Flower, and Hill will have to do his best to

keep up with the procession, which he can-

not prevent, and in which he is not re-

quired." but for the fly in the cintment ren-

resented by Smith M. Weed's support of Flower. Smith M. Weed is not for Flower out

of love for David B. Hill, and as Smith M

if nominated, may try for the Presidency him

Wood is for Flower, the suspicion that Flower.

self has a Banquo ghost-like quality of coming

up in the Executive mind. It might well serve

the Governor to appear as a neutral or have it

seem that Mesers, Murphy and Sheeban have

shadow of Smith M. Wood behind the ex-foliating boom of Flower. "In that shadow

lies the future." and in that future lies the

Apart from or in addition to this disculsting

possibility, is the fact that Hugh McLau thin

does not appear to be fooled by it. He does

not believe that Murphy and Shechan have the Governor "beaten," and he does

not bother himse f about whether the boast

theirs or a ruse of his Excellency. On the con-

trary he be leven we suspect, that the Governorship is still an open award, and that Mr. Hill

has it in his power to award it to Kingseounty.

which is to sav. to Alfred C. Chapin. on whom

the Kings county Democracy are united. That

Democracy, speaking after the manner of busi-

ness men, mar determine to collect their dues

to be done. Nor would the procedure to un-

instified on strict principles of value receive !.

The Lioutena it-theyern rathin was offered to John C. Jacobs in 1882, but Kings then di-

verted it to Hill and took slogum for Congress-

man at large. In 1885 the Wasnington admin-

Governor. In both years the Kings county

Democracy secured that preferment for the

present incumbent. In 1883 the Gov rior was

Mesers, Tabor and Wemple, who were then

under the fire of adverse charges. Kings

gree of Mr. Blaine's whole-ome principle of

reciprocity, and if the Kings county Democ-

racy let it be known that in 1892 they propose to be only for those who effective y acted in

their behalf in 1891, then the proposition is as

simple as a sum in arithmetic, and can be

male mean addition or subtraction by Gor.

IIIII. just as he chroses. The record of past

service, the reasonableness of their present

request, and the d mons rated ability of their

candidate for Governor to car; y the State and to

honor the effice, render the attitude and action

of Kings county commendable to manhood

and right, and so intelligible that no on , ca

inteunderstand it. It is preity certain the

Governor does not misunderstand it. as certain as the fact that the Democracy of this

county calmir await the disclosure of what he

is going to do about it.

se and other facts equitably call for a de-

county enabled him to carry out his intent.

stent on driving through the renomination of

that they have him "benten" is a mask of

Pres dency.

beaten him." were it not for the threa ening

zation for the immediate future. If however,

common consent into innocuous despetade

nancy had been th:u-t upon him.

candidacy for President in

ore he announces his decision.

regarded as vitally interested in it.

Newport's opening ball on Tuesday night unquestionably the most pictures us beautiful that has ever leen given there, From the Breoblyn Engle. and the lesser functions of the week, including There seems to be a general disposition not Miss Leary's reception and musica e. Mrs. Whitonly to concede the award of the gubernatoney's charming dance, and a score of sumptuous banquets in honor of distinguishe I stranselects, but to credit him with selecting any man to whom it may be awarded. The conters, have fairly started the stream of garelles which will now run on for several weaks. cession grows out of the demonstrated ability of Gov. Hill to control the organization of the party in this State and out of he use of that power on behalf of men whose nomination of renomination. Including his own, he has thought ought to be made. The situation not an ideal one, but idealism did not make

It seemed almost like gilding refined gold or adding perfume to the violet to expend such wenith of decoration upon Bough Point at the ball on Tuesday night, as it was already replete with all that the taste and skill of artist and desorator can produce, but it was Mrs. Fred erie Vanderbilt's desire to make her beautiful it. I enlists are not " in it." and with it idealnome, both without and within, as perfect at the imagination of man could conceive and Laughlin, and others are dealing with it, and by the exercise of much thought and care on Gov. David B. Hill himself cannot but be her part, to say nothing of the use of inlimited means, she certainly had the satisfaction of succeeding. It would be The award of the Governorship, if it is to be difficult for anything fashloned by man's made by him, will have to be made by him with respect to several other events. One is the sesague than the vista through which one ! oka ! upon the Illuminated stone bridge at the is the selection of a man who will not want to oot of the lawn and against which the angry be nominated for President himself, who will breakers usually dash with noisy energy. But on this occasion, either because of the stilling who will do nothing in the first half of the first heat which had beaten them down, or in inseets of success in this State, and who will de dignant surprise at having their domain inraded by the modern vulgarities of calcium something to increase them in 1892, and who and electric light, the son was as smooth as a will be at least not hostile to Mr. Hill's own mill pend, and made not so much as a mosa upon the shore. Within doors flowers in beby conventions are thus not without difwildering profusion and most advantageously arranged formed the chief adornment, and liculties. A selection which will insure the long streamers of fragrant blessoms Presidential ambition in the man elected caught here and there with ribbons, under which the dancers glided and whirled, made a the disappointment and the destruction of the most novel and effective picture. That the large Democratic desire for Grover Cleveland heat was more than could be desired was the and the triumph of the Governor's resolution fair hostess's misfortune, but even acainst this she had provided by the unexpected aptask requiring skill, patience, and flexibility in parition of a pond of water lilies which carried uncommon degree. The case of the effort is with it a refreshing atmosphere of coolness. not increased by the frank admission from

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

В

Mrs. Vanderbilt, in an exquisite gown of pink satin, embroidered with lilles of the valley and ruby and diamond ornaments: Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, in thre satinant gold; with Miss Educh Grant and Miss Spriggy Post in daintr. fle cy white were a charming recention group around which the guests, as they made their salutations, formed a bewildering crowd of caior, form, and beauty. The cotillon was very effectively led by Mr. Thomas F. Cushing whose feet have not lost their cunning, nor his joints their flexibility, since the days before his marriage. When he was the leader of many social events both in Boston and New York.

Mr. Cushing, by the way, together with the artist Mr. Benjamin Porter, has the arrangemout and superintendence of the tableaux to be given for the liables' Fold on the 20th. These living pictures promise to le extre ne y artistic, and many of the hand-omest women in Newport have agreed to take part. The subjects have been chosen from masterpleces of anciest and modern painters, which however, are not set disclosed, nor will the bulles who are to appear in them allow their names to be known at present.

The most successful sachting reason that the New York Club has ever seen having come to a close with the last victory of the Gloriana and the latest disaster to the Mineo's, Com modors Gerry has disharded his fleet and nautical Newport land saids its uniforms, sailor hat- and sachting gowns, while morning and afternoon displays of d'aphonous fereka and much-bent an I defore ed ga der bats at the Casino and on the Polo Grounds take their place. "The King is dead long live the King." is the motto of the great world. and the rapidity with which . ne good thing aucoceds anoth r. the latest always receiving the warmest word of welcome, is quite a marvel of modern times. If hearts are as te septive and as w'de open to accept impressions as eyes and brains. It is no won der that love-making in this general n is a mere summer td.1. and that so few even horest attachments become nermanear and lasting. 'n occupations, puranits, anusements, with young and old it is much the same. Change and variety are what they crave and the butterly reigns supreme. If that sweet singer of old. Thomas Moora of lovelora memory. could re-used ate his diminutive body and appear on the arena of fashionable li'e in this rew world, he would chant more justily than ever. "If you're not near to the one that you love. you've but to make love to the one you are near." And there are but few who would turn

a dent ear to his song.

h ra. George Peabouly Wetmore's recentles for her second daughter on Tu eday aftern oa was not unlike the one given last year to 'aflower- and gool things, but hal a convo. a :ti nal and somewhet intellectual flavor by reason of the numbers of Mr. Wetmore - personal and political friends who were present. M ss Mand Wetmore will be on of next wintor's dibutantes, and, with the exception of Miss Burden and Miss Edith Grant, is the only one who has made a first appearance at Newport. Miss Ad le Sionne and Miss Margaret Shepard will be brought out by Mrs. W. D. Sloane at a lall to be given next mouth in Lenox, while Miss Ben rice Bend, Miss Louis Evans, Miss Eleavor Cross, Miss Marguerite Beckwith, Miss Marie W athrop, and Miss liepey-ter will probably wa't for the first ha triarche' to launch them up a the gay world. These are but a few of the brigade of d butaute who are to appear next winter simultaneously with Ital an opera and other revolutionary proceedings. A very large number of newcomers are said always to succeed a spring and autumn of many weddings, and certainly the mateimonial all ances e las winter and spring were as the san is of the

seashors for muititude. The latest enga ement announced is that of Miss Louise Miller, daughter of Mr. George McCullough Miller, t. Mr. W. Bard McVicket. which has recently taken place at Morristown. The reported engagement of Mrs. Frank While and Mr. Foxball Erous is denied apon the best duth ri'v.

Gayetle- at Mr. Deser: have received somewhat of a che k by the eath of Mr. Joines Rus ell Lowell. There is such a minuting at Bar Harbor and N. E. Harbor of the I total? eliques of Bo ton and Cambridge with the gar and frivolous throngs that prevail at an summor watering places that Mr. Lowell had a any warm f lends somming there. The tilin.s of his de th came to them it e the mutti s or withdraw if eir custom. The unity and me-billity of the party here would readily permit that out of a great light, and the e was had known him to his personal and domestic relations will no er come to griev evit the true and loyar front who has a need unite The liev. Phi ilia Pro Ks left almost immediately to conduct the fun seal sections and oneral pleasant on ties were broken up by his departure. Mrs. Howier's bal on l'dian male intration was not unwilling that some other man than Hill be nominated, and in 1888 trat presonce of Mr. and Mr. a done and a 1888 trat presonce of Mr. and Mr. a done and a little some other man than Hill be renominated for who arrived in the Congress and a number of Mr. and Mr received valuable as , mai tons, how or in the who arrived in the Conquer raid is a name torol roung girl same; them Massier Monte and Miss Couder , who are recent arrival-

Marragament Per etal haids its own it rack ting and jolite, and this car has even larger contingent than sual o' touthern and Western brautles. In Misses Sterling of Baltimore in their contrasted styles are still the admired of all beholders. Miss May Handy m even han momer than she was two years ago, when she made her fir-t ap carance on the bathing beach. Miss Ad is Herwitz Miss Ridgely, Mas Williams of Battimore, and Miss Shopard of thear ore again to be seen in their old haunts, and Mr . O'then bell, who has the 'aculty of going through her daily bath without disarranging ber colffure or impairing the freshness of her cotume. is still watched and commented on at the bathing hour by a curious er wd. The only really new comer who has established a claim to the rank of belle and beauty is Mr. I'e Lancey Nicoll, who as Miss Maud Church had always a throng of admirers. The 'e Yorkers are quite in the minority this to f. and are generally to be found in the mercan hours in Mrs. Richard Irvin's tent on th beach. Mrs. Irvin. a'wars genial and del chiful does much toward making the place of tractive to those of her own set and of Fe do now and again is carried away on a friendir yacht to take part in some Newport festivity.

Your best liver eticaulant is Dr. Il Jayne's Small provided the state of the last of the state o